NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXXII.. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York

THRATER PRANCAIS, Pourteenth street near Sixth OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- STREETS OF NEW YORK.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 305 Broadway.—Provessor Harry with Pairces His Miracles—The Head in the Air— The Isolan Basert Thick—Provens. STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-Miss Mari.

DAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS 38 Broatway, opposite be Metropolitan Hotel—In Texts Etitopian Ententain Bents, Singing, Dancing and Burlesques.—The Blace

KRLLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Rotel - In Thur Song, Dances, Eco entrutries, Bernesques, &c. - The Two Prima Donnas - Claiber Leon - Madagascar Baller Thours.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 Westwenty-fourth atroet.—Grippin & Christyl's Minterest.

Kemopian Minaturisty, Ballads, Burlesques, &c.—Tr.

Ocan Yadur Back.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Com-Tocalism, Nacro Minstreesy, Ballet Divertisment to.—The New York Volunteers.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—In a Variety of Lig and Laudmanie Enterfainments, Corps de Ballet, 2 Puss in Boots. CLINTON HALL, Astor place. -Dr. HEBBARD'S PECC

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.—Moving Mirror the Prigric's Progress—Sixty Magnificent Scanes.

SEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY 618 Broadway, and and Right Arm of Probet-The Washingto ins-Wonders in Natural History, Science and Art cruzes Datey. Open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS, 845 Broadway. -GRAND

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, February 19, 1867.

THE MEWS.

EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable, under date of yesterday evening, we have from London what purports to be unt of the Fenian "rising" in Ireland-its origin and failure. The history is rather muddled, but from it we can glean the fact that the government, through the agency of spies, became aware of the fact that a serious revolutionary crisis was at hand, and took prompt mill-tary measures to crush the movement. It is denied that any property was destroyed at Killarney or else where. Two bands of armed Fenians are again spoken The British war steamer Gladiator, lying off police at Coherciveen. The Fenian leader, Colonel O Connor, with his staff, are said to have reached the Femina vessels off Dingle Bay, and no arrests have been made from the ranks of the robers in the field in the

Several Februar officers were arrested in Limerick yesorday; frosh arrests have been made in Dublin, and reland is reported tranquil.

The King-Consort of Spain has been exiled from the

serving on the Miantonomoh, died suddenly in the port of Toulon. The ex-rebel pirate steamer Sumter has in the North Sea. A number of the high officers of Maximilian's government have arrived

States five twenties closed at 73% in London, at 77 in Prackfort, and at 83% in Paris. The Liverpool cotton stuffs quiet. Provisions unchanged.

CONGRESS

In the Senate, yesterday, several bills of a local or private nature were referred to the various committees or otherwise acted upon. The House bill for the electo the supreme Court, and the Military Academy Appro printion bill, slightly amended, were passed. The Diplometic and Consular Appropriation bill was then taken after considerable debate, and the bill was passed. the evening session the vote on the bill was reconsidered, and the appropriation for the State Department was reduced to \$30,000. In the course of debate Mr. was required to accession to inveigh against Mr. Seward, whom he called the Mephistophiles of the age. The bill was then again passed as amended. Pending a motion to take up the Louisiana bill the Senate adjourned. In the House, under the call of States for bills and

resolutions for reference, bills providing for the removal of Judges of the Supreme Court on reasonable grounds, not sufficient for impeachment, and declaring all pardone granted by the Executive to persons not tried and convicted to be null and void, were referred accordingly position to extend suffrage to women, when his resolu-tions were laid on the table. The amendments of the Senate to Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction bill were then taken up, and Mr. Stevens moved that the House non-concur. Mr. Spalding immediately moved that the House concur. Messes. Boutwell and Stevens spoke at length in opposition, and Messes. Blaine. Bingham, Wilson, Schoock. Farnaworth and Gardeld severally spoke in advocacy of the amendments. The previous question was againg seconded, and Mr. Stevens yielded a portion of the time to which he was entitled to close the debate to Massix Motchkiss, Broomall and others. It was finally agreed that the evening session should be de-voted to debate, and the vote should be taken at eleven o'clock to day. The debate was therecoon continued throughout the evening session, Mr. Banks amon others speaking against the Senate amendments, and no

THE CITY.

The Fenians of the city are still sanguine of a pending news of yesterday gave but a slight shock to their ar expectations, and they soon disposed of the dampenit to themselves at least, disproving it. The excitement discussed, and during the day business was lively at th Stephens headquarters enrolling volunteers and receiv-ing donations. A few speeches were delivered in the

Twenty-two liquor dealers were arraigned before the courts yesterday for alleged violations of the Excise law, eight of whom were held in \$100, and six in \$30 bail to answer, while the remainder were committed. Thirty tipplers returning from Jersey were fined ten

in heu thereof to think over it in prison.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday afterpoon when resolutions were passed appealing to the members of the Legislature to use their efforts in proventing the establishment of a quarantine station on Coney Island, such a bill, it is said, having been drawn

the Kings county Board of Supervisors met vesterday inmates of that institution, together with other interes inmakes of that institution, together with other interest-ing facts. A resolution directing the proper committee to make application to the Legislature to authorize the county to raise \$130,000 on bonds, for the purpose of entarging the asylum, was rejected.

Miss Anna Dickinson delivered a locture last evening

in Harism on "Something to Do," in which she ad-

or usual style and before a full audience.
Projessor Agassiz, at Cooper Institute, last evening, devered his fourth lecture, under the auspices of the Asso cistion for the Advancement of Science and Art, on "the Aquatic Animals of the Amazon." The lecturer dis-played vast acquaintance with his subject, and ciuculated many points of fresh and valuable import. A full re-port of his discourse will be found in this issue of the

The number of deaths in the city and public instituons last week was 414.

A meeting of the Board of Fire Underwriters was held yesterday, when it was agreed to increase the rates of serance on buildings. A motion was made before the Supreme Court, Gene

ral Term, yesterday for the admission of A. J. Rogers member of Congress from New Jersey, to practice. An important opinion was rendered ye preme Court. General Term, in reference to the power ing enlisted men from the army on write of habo s, under a plea of minority, declaring that while i such discharges prior to the passage of the acts of Cou-gress of 1853 and 1864, that power no longer remains.

O'Brien, convicted of the murder of Kate Smith in June last, has been denied, and the sentence affirmed by the

The habeas corpus case of Captain George Oiney has been postponed until Monday next, when Governor Fea-ton is expected to be present. The constitutionality of the requisition from Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, to Governor Fenton, of this State, it is expected, will then

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, an action has been prought by Patrick Gilbride against Michael Hughes t recover \$10,000 damages for injuries indicted by a pistol in the hands of the defendant. Case still on. The case or William H. Gilder, who has been charged

with having drawn pay as an officer in the United States Army after his discharge from the service, which had been set down for further examination yesterday before oner Betts, did not go on. It was adjourned to Thursday, the 21st inst.

oiled yesterday, and briofly charged by his honor Judge Russel. Mr. Charles J. Livingston was appointed fore-man. The case of Charles B. Manuel, who is charged with the murder of Henry Slosson, which was commenced on Friday last, was resumed. Eleven jurors ained before the panel was exhausted, and the City Judge directed that thirty jurors be summoned for this morning, when, no doubt, the other competent juror

ess yesterday. Gold was dull and sold at 136% a %. The business in commercial circles yesterday was con-fined to the pressing exigencies of dealers, and the general markets were a dull and heavy look. In the main prices were without material alteration, though the hanges that transpired were in nearly all cases favorable to buyers. Sugar—the most noticeable exception—was Petroleum inactive and drooping. Cotton was about 34c. easier and dull of sale. On 'Change flour tended heavy. Oats heavy. Pork quiet but steady. Beet firm and fairly active. Lard heavy. Butter and cheese

quiet but steady.

The advance noticed in beef cattle last week wa barely sustained yesterday, though as a general thing previous prices were realized, the market, however closing dull and heavy. Some extra commanded 17½c. a 18c; first quality sold generally at 16½c. a 17c, and fair to good lots 15c. a 16c, while common sold at 11c. a 14c. Milch cows were more generally inquired for and occasional sales were made at higher prices. Veal calves, in consequence of freer receipts and a failing off in the demand, have declined to 12½c. a 13c. for extras, and 9c. a llc. for ordinary and common. The market for sheep and tambe ruled firmer under a fair demand and a comparatively light supply. We quote the av prices—5c. a 8c., the latter for extra. The hog m prices—30, a so, the later for extra. The log market-rated dull, with El car leads on sale, which were dis-posed of however, but at primes indicating a decline of fully 15c per 10., best quality having cold at 75c. a Sc.; fair to good 75c. a 75c., and common and raugh 75c. a 75c. The total rescipts were 4,788 beeves, 68 mitch cows, 537 voal calves, 16,451 sheep and lambs and 15,386

MISCELLAN FOUS

cial telegrams from Matamores dated February The official report of the latter had been received by General Berriozabol. The battle was probably nothing more than a spirited attack upon Miramon's rear guard, number of prisoners and all the imperial artillery, am-munition trains and equipage were captured. A large portion of the imperial force was scattered through the country. Miramon is reported to have fled so suddenly behind him. Juares had returned to Zacatecas. Castelle was reported marching on San Luis Potosi. A nava Francisco, between the liberal and imperial squadrons.
The former were defeated and lost all their vessels, and the commander and twenty-six men were taken prisoners. Advices by way of New Orleans from Oritrusted with the defence of the capital with an army of ton thousand men. The imperial army is estimated by imperialists at 5fty thousand men, well armed. Maximilian, wearing the Mexican uniform, had reviewed the

Prom Trinadad de Cuba we have advices dated at Port Casilds, February 5. The report says:—Trade is dull and crops are coming in rather slowly. No freights offered or likely to effer soon for Europe or America. Weather

fine and favorable.

The secret mission of the steamer Gettysburg, with Frederick Seward and Admiral Porter on board, ha been unearthed. The intention was to purchase triand of St. Domingo for a coaling station. President Cabral thought the plan a good one, but demanded cash down and plenty of it. A large amount of specie had been brought aboard at Annapolis, but at Port Royal, Jamaica, the sailors broke into the wardroom where it was stored, abstracted three bags of it, and deserted the ship with their booty. But a reward of \$100 being offered for the recovery of the money, the search for them was very brisk, and one of them was caught with Lieutenans, who, it is said, compassionately returned the money to him and sent him ashore. Thus the "missionaries' had not money enough to purchase St. D ningo, and, after recuperating their health at Nassau

returned lisappointed to Annapolia.

The case of Michael Thomas against Thomas F. Bowle a member of Congress from Maryland, to recover the amount of three promissory notes for \$1,000 each, given for an aleged gambling consideration in 1857, which was declared for the defendant in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, on proof that the payee of the note was a notorious gambler, and that Bowle would gamble when he was drunk, and that he was drunk at the time, has been brought on appeal to the Suprem Court of the United States. Justice Davis reverses the cision on the ground that there is no proof that Bowie gambled on that occasion any more than there would be that a man being addicted to horse stealing when drunk A man named Carrier, who had given bonds to answe to a charge of stealing a horse in Kentucky, was taken from his home in Parkeaville, in that State, on Sunday night and hung by a mob. The horse was taken from rebels at the battle of Perryville by Carrier, and the

General Geo. H. Thomas was recently requested by the Mayor of Rome, Ga., to release several young men who had been imprisoned by General Tillson for displaying rate flag in a private theatrical exh in that city. General Thomas reads the Mayor and all the individuals engaged a severe and wholesome lesson,

and orders their release.

The ship Addison, from Kennebunkport, is reported lost, with all on board, except the captain, mate, a passenger and four seamen. The captain's wife and child

are among the number lost.

A portion of the town of Toledo, Ohio, was submerg by a freshet in the Maumee river yesterday, caused by an ice gorge. The Cherry street bridge, a quarter of a mile in length, was partly carried away, and the steamer

Governor Alken, of South Carolina, says the S vill be territorialized in less than two weeks. He has just returned home from Washington.
Our St. Louis correspondent gives a detailed ac

of the recent convention for the improvement of the dississippi river held at that pince.

An attempt at triple murder was last night made

the Twentieth ward. A terman shoemaker named William Snobel, who had for some time been on bestie terms with Jacob and Elizabeth flency and their son, all of whom dwelt in the same tenement house with him-solf, committed a deadly amount upon the three. Pro-

ducing a large knife, Snobel stabbed Jacob Henry to the heart, and then turning upon Elizabeth and her inflicted upon them very severe wounds. Jacob died instantly; his wife, it is feared, will not survive. The murderer was at once taken into custody by the Twenieth Precinct police.

Southern Reconstruction and Restoration-A

Decisive Settlement. "Land, ho!" waking up from an ugly dream "land, ho!" shouts Greeley. "A gleam of daylight!" in a feeble voice responds Raymond over the new Senate bill for the reconstruction and restoration of the rebel States; and when such doubting Thomases are satisfied we must be near the Island of San Salvador. In truth, this Senate bill gives us a simple, complete comprehensive and decisive settlement of this whole Southern difficulty, starting with the collapse of Jeff Davis at Appomattox Court House, and covering the whole ground to the readmission of the regenerated rebel States into full communion in Congress.

In the first place all the Southern legislative experiments of President Johnson, from the beginning, are swept aside, experiments which, as experience has proved, have been the only obstructions in the way. In the next place Congress, assuming its full authority, propose the temporary re-establishment of martial law over the ten outside rebel States, thus placing them back at the point of the President's unauthorized departure. Next, on a basis of universal male suffrage, "excepting such persons, guilty of rebellion or other as may be disfranchised," the bill provides for the reorganization of said States; and next, on the basis of the great constitutional amendment, when it shall have been proclaimed part of the supreme law of the land, those States are to be restored to Congress. "Death and destruction," cry the intractable copperheads; life and salvation to the South, say we, are embodied in this measure. "Negro domination," exclaims Senator Saulsbury. But why should he be alarmed. when, by his own testimony, "the negro never has been the superior of the white man, and God Almighty and the valor of our race will prevent him (the Lord be praised) from ever becoming his superior." "You propose to organize bell in the State of Louisiana," says Mr. Doolittle; but, Mr. Doolittle, this bill really proposes to do much the other way. "This is war," be again exclaims; but, Mr. Doolittle,

you are again mistaken; for it is peace. Remembering that Southern slavery and all its political safeguards (a mighty mass of broken rubbish) have been consumed in the fires of war, the bill takes the Southern blacks out of the field of Northern politics and places them under the care and control of the Sout whites. It ends the negro agitation bringing the asgre to the political sta which he must ultimately be gran second. Otherwise, in the affert to rebuild caste and color, the two races, though relieved of slavery, must drift to the bloody scenes of St. Domingo from the same incitements of political inequality. If the Southern dominant white race, therefore, will only recognize their present situation and act upon these ideas with will, they may, under this ultimatum of Congress, still be restored in season to wield the Southern balance of power with the aid of their blacks in the approaching Presidential election. The choice will rest with them to come in or remain outside till they have

The alternative presented to Mr. Johnson equally clear. He must cut loose from the malign influences that have led him astray or walk the plank. His Mephistopheles has been Mr. Seward, who, with his "good man Friday," Thurlow Weed, has been working his wires and the other federal spoils and plup here without much concern Johnson. When Mr. Seward, that deplorable Chicago pilgrimage, pro-claimed his adhesion to Mr. Johnson, as President or King, a sharp eye would have seen the danger of such blarney and turned the unscrupulous sycophant adrift. But Mr. Johnson may still repair all his damages yielding gracefully to Congress. A veto o this bill, or anything like bad faith in executing it, when it shall have been proclaimed law, will bring him before the Senate as a high court of impeachment, where, for certain tried, convicted, condemned and removed, and Chief Justice Chase, as presiding judge, will

The case, with the South and with Mr. John on, is foreclosed and admits of no further an peal. His appeal to the people last fall hough he would not believe their verdict, has settled the question. He ought then to have acted upon the tailor's sound maxim that "a stitch in time saves nine." But still he may save himself and his administration in doing the work cut out by Congress. The Southe State rights coat of Calhoun is too high in the waist and too short in the tail for the presen ashions, and to be "sound on the goose" it is no longer the style to "damn a nigger, anybow." This fact is beginning to be under stood by the Northern democracy. They are lmost ready to admit that negro suffrage will not destroy "the constitution of our fathers." We must say, however, that upon this bill of Congress the democrats of both houses have dhered to the folly of the old woman who persisted in sweeping the sea tide out of he loor till drowned in her cabin. But with all their follies and obstinate blundering since Beauregard's initial bombardment of Fort Sumter, the democratic party, like Mr. John son, may still recover a solid position in a new departure. Recognizing the settlement of the Southern problem, they have only to fall in with the prevailing public opinion upon the bank question, the tax question or the money question in all its phases, in order to rally the nasses of the people around them, North and South, whites and blacks. With the settlement of the Southern question and the negro ques tion the money question will rule the day; and upon this great question, as it stands, the party n power is the party of the moneyed aristocracy arrayed against the great body of the people. Here, then, leaving Southern reconstruction to "manifest destiny"-here, upon this money question, is the proper field for the restoration of the democratic party. After a sixty years' contest the negro has fairly beaten them on every point; but in "dropping the nigger" and in reviving Old Hickory's fight upon the money question they may rise again into A Noble Charley.

We trust that our citizens will not lose sight of the fact that the new Academy of Music is to be inaugurated on the 28th of this month by a grand ball for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the members of the late vol-unteer Fire Department. The object for which the entertainment is given, as well as the interest attending the opening of the new build-ing, should render the affair one of the most brilliant of its kind that has ever taken place in the metropolis. Those who love dancing should not fail to profit by the opportunity, while those who have ceased to trip it on the light fantastic toe should make it a point of conscience to be present for the sake of the siations connected with the object of the ball. While, however, every exertion is being made by its promoters to render it as produc tive as possible to the charity, we are sorry to see that a person named Maretzek is using efforts in the opposite direction, by filling the newspapers with advertisements and the walls with posters announcing that on the 1st of March he will "inaugurate" the Academy with what he calls a "bal de l'opéra, or, in plain vernacular, a shoddy ball. We not exactly see bow the building is to be "in augurated" twice, unless it is contemplated to again burn it down and rebuild it in the brief interval that will elapse between the two entertainments. As the days of magic have passed away and we can expect no more Aladdin's palaces to rise up at the bidding of enchanters, the phrase seems to us to be used in a sense that even the figurative style of advertisement phraseology will not justify Would it not have been more charitable, kindly and becoming in a manager who professes to be the distributor and controller of sweet sounds and harmonies to have given the firemen's ball the precedence on the Academy bills? If there is one thing more than another which should strike a chord in the vibratory sensibilities of such a man, it is, it seems to us this appeal in behalf of the widows and orphans of the unpaid body who, by their selfdevotion and energy, have saved hundreds of valuable lives and millions of property-an

cessors are slow to imitate.

example which we are sorry to say their suc-

The Irish Insurrection-The Cable News. The despatches by the cable on Sunday night and yesterday announcing that the insurgent forces in Ireland had suddenly "disappeared of course come from the English government. and we therefore accept them for what they are worth, and at that valuation they ar exceedingly small. We cannot expect to receive any true statement of the state of affairs in Ireland by a means of communication which is controlled at both ends by parties where interest it is to keep the real facts of The entireless which would undoubtedly velop itself at this side of the Allantic by contribution of men and mency to the light-ing men in Iroland it is the policy of the British government to suppress, and that can heat be accomplished by reporting a failare and collapse of the insurrectionary move-ment in the counties of Kerry and Cork, provided the reports were believed. The very wording of the despatches, however, defeat their object; for it is not stated that the outhreak has been suppressed, that the armed insurgents were dispersed, or that any of the leaders wer arrests were made in Dublin, about a bundred and thirty miles away from the insurrectionary districts. We can readily understand how band of armed men can "disappear" in a mountainous region which they have selected for their stronghold to suit their own purposes The officers in command, if the reports be true, got their military experience in Virginia and in the ranks of the Western army during our favorable circumstances which attend a campalgn in the kind of country which Stephen has chosen for the first brush with the enemy. They know how to make a demonstration effect their purpose and retire to await coming opportunities, reinforcements and combination

lsewhere, all, of course, agreed upon, not only in Ireland but in England. We must not expect that the cable news wil give us the true story. We shall probably have to wait for the arrival of special messer gers, whom Mr. Stephens, we under promised to send over here at intervals, for news that can be relied upon. That whi comes by the Atlantic cable, if unfavorable to the insurgents, will probably be just as worthless us the Reuter despatches concerning the Cretan insurrection, which we now know were inspired by the Turkish government, which stands in the same position with regard to the insurgent Christian Cretans as the British govment does to the insurrectionary people of

Barnum Up for Congress in Connecticut. When the democrats of New York nominate John Morrissey for Congress in this city it was regarded as a very bold act, and it was generally conceded that the party had exhibited a greater amount of courage than the world had given them credit for. The radicals of Bridge port, Connecticut, have, however, far outrivalled the New York democracy in boldness and hardihood by putting forward Barnum as their Congressional candidate. Well, courage and pluck are qualities that always excite a certain amount of sympathy, and it was on this account that we really felt disposed to favor Morrissey, although it is unquestionably true that he was of material assistance to us in in suring Hoffman's defeat. As regards Barnum we feel disposed to do as much for him as we did for Morrissey. He will meet with a very powerful opposition on account of his antece dents and associations. He has a hard contes before him and will naturally enlist the sympathies of those who are inclined to help "the

under dog in the fight." Barnum has no doubt calculated upon the support of the HERALD when seeking the nomi nation for Congress. Many years ago, when one of our present well known botel keepers was exhibiting a fat ox in a corner of an open lot in this city subsequently called Niblo's Garden. Barnum set up a rival show in the opposi corner, with an old negro woman named Joyce Heth, and astonished the public by approuncing that she was the veritable nurse of George Washington, aged one hundred and fifty years He paid a visit to the HERALD office, and, pro ducing a pile of documents, gravely offered to prove to our satisfaction that the negress was really what he represented her to be; but we shook our head, and told bim very plainly that our incredulity was not to be overcome by any array of documentary evidence. At

this the showman was ev. dently nonplussed; but putting the best face be could on the matter he changed his tactics and said, "Well, my dear sir, the fact is this old negro woman is all the capital I have in the wor.'d, and will you not give a young fellow a chanc. 3 to make a start in life?" Our reply was "Ob, if you put it on that ground, it is another ma tter,

and we gave him the chance he solicited. The present position of Barnum as regard. his Congressional venture is precisely similar to that which he occupied in his Joyce Heth speculation. He wants a start in political life on much the same capital as he possessed when he sought to make a start in active life. He is just as complete a humbug in politics as he was as a showman. In this respect, however, he will be a fit and proper representative for Bridge-port, Connecticut. In fact, be will appropriately represent the whole State of Connecticut in Congress and will be an equal match for John Morrissey in any political trickery that may be going on at Washington. Both will be fitting representatives of this original and progressive age. They will be in perfect harmony. Their politics will enable them to pair off on occa sions when they desire to absent themselve from the House, and whenever the brandy and water is passed around by Forney or some other Congressional barkeeper Barnum will take the water and leave the liquor for Morrissey. By all means let Barnum be elected It will be the last and biggest humbug of his life and will appropriately crown the edifice of humbug which he has been for so many years engaged in building up.

Forward or Downward-The Law of Revo lutions.

In revolutionary times the watchword i forward or downward. Moderate men and measures are overwhelmed by the rush of events. "He that wavereth is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed." The trimmer tacks this way and that in almost ludicrous distress, is finally foundered and sinks. Only the strong grasp of some representative of one extreme party or of the other can seize and hold the helm. Popular reforms-that is to say, reforms abridging the privileges of an oligarchy and extending the liberties of the people-have often been suggested or planned and sometimes initiated by members of the very class which would suffer loss by them. The higher the rank of such persons the less illiberal they are ant to be in their theories. But if they overcome the restraint of their habits and lingering prejudices so far as to attempt a practical application of their theories, these same persons are alarmed at the violent explosion which follows. They soon find, however, that they have conjured up a spirit which will not down at their bidding, and which either impels them beyond their original intentions or destes them saids for new leaders and assets of gubic spinion. Once set in motion the wheel will turn, and those who will not revolve with it must let go or be crushed.

One of the earliest "appeals to the people" was made by Lucius Junius Brutus, when he exhibited to the Romans the bleeding corpse of Lucretia. Notwithstanding the affected in-sanity under which he masked his patriotic sentiments he held an important magistracy, and although the expulsion of the Tarquins and the abolition of royalty, which was the ents he held an important magistracy, consequence of his appeal, was a purely patriclan revolution yielding no immediate advan-tage to the great body of the people, yet is taught the people of later days how to drive out tyrants and upset thrones. Thus "the liberty of Rome, at its starting point," says a thoughtful historian, "was in the leash of the ans." Valerius, the successor of Collatinus as the colleague of Brutus, won the surname of Publicola, "the friend of the people," and fairly inaugurated the long co proposing the laws which bore his name restraining the consular power—the executive of that time-and securing to the plebelans a right of trial by their peers similar to that enjoyed by the patricians.
His brother, Marcus Valerius, strenuously supported the reasonable demand of the people or a redress of their grievances when they were treated like slaves by their patrician creditors. These illustrious brothers and many who shared the liberal feelings of their own class could trace their descent from the earliest members of their order, while the haughty and solfish old fogy who was their principal opponent was a Sabine, and had changed his name from Artus Clausus to Appius Claudius, when he migrated to Rome. His opposi was unsuccessful, and after the passage of a law to which the people assented, providing ter a single supreme magistrate, the Senate ruled with some show of justice Subsequently, indeed, patricish cruelty to plebeian debtors was revived , but it provoked a secession of the plebelar armies in the midst of war. No less than twenty thousand plebeian soldiers marched out of camp to a hill on the river Anio, where they were joined by vast multi-tudes of their discontented brethren. The Senate discovered that the popular demands must be complied with before they had time to be increased. It was, therefore, compelled to conclude with the seceders a treaty which was the Magna Charta of the plebeians, and the hill itself became, under the title of Mons Sacer, a sacred landmark in the history of Roman liberty. The Valerian laws were restored to their former efficacy, and five annual magistrates, whose persons were declared to be inviolable, were chosen to watch over the rights of the people. After having gained what is called persons

liberty, through the protection of their tribunes, the plebeians maintained with varying fortunes a long conflict with the patricians, in order to win at first social and afterwards political liberty. Coriolanus, a still stronger type than Appius Claudius of the old fegy patri-ciau, made the cruel proposal to the Senate that the corn generously sent by a Sicilian prince to Rome during a famine should not be distributed to the starving until the plebelans had relinquished all the privileges which they had acquired by their recent secession. Or coming out from the Senate after making his detestable speech Coriolanus would have been lynched by the mob, which was infuriated by the want of food as well as thirst for liberty. if the tribunes had not interposed their autho rity. The latter cited him to trial before the tribunes. He retorted that they had no right to sit in judgment on such as he; but the tribunes were resolute, and even the Senate warned him that he must yield. He was impeached, tried, convicted and condemned to exile. Spurlus Cassius, who proposed the first of that series or agrarian laws, each one of which formed an epoch in the history of Roman liberty," was in some respects an antetype of the modern French Girondists. He was doubted by his countrymen on both sides. After his second appointment as Consul he proposed bis agrarian law, provoked the anger of the patricians, was deserted by the plebeians and was executed. His fate shows that there was no middle course to be pursued between the factions by which the commonvealth was sundered.

"he sad and thrilling story of Virginia was made' the pretext for a plebeian revolt and secessio u on account of the refusal of the patricians to correct the defects and oppressive features of the Twelve Tables. The question of Trebonius, a tribune, "Are our tribunes to be patricians or patricians' slaves ?" was at length settled by sleeting from the plebeing four out of six tribun'es, and the promises of popular leaders were b eginning to be fulfilled nearly a century after the secession to the Sacred Hill. The patrician continued to be divided into two parties, the n oderate and the extreme, represented at a later period, the one by Camillus, and the other by Ma ulius, "a popular man;" that is, a supporter of the plebeians, and particularly of the poor plebeians. Camillus was checkmated by the resistance of the tribunes, and when again appoin ted Dictator, himself extended the olive branch to his opponents and built a temple to the Go ddess of Concord. Ere long the truce expires and oppression reigns again. A young plebel in debtor escapes from the flendish creditors to whom he had given himself in place of his father, and, like the old centurion of a former age, exposes his wretchedness to the people. This excites an insurrection which leads to the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and, as Livy says, to "a second beginning of freedom." Afterwards, during the golden age of Rome, there prevailed a tendency on the part of the higher faction of the patricians and the lower class of the plebeians to coalesce, for the sake, on both sides, of obtaining greater superiority over the moderate party. The best patricians and most eminent plebeians were then combined with all the middle classes into a great popular party. The whole history of the Roman Commo

wealth offers no more splendid examples of "popular men" than the sons in whom Cornelia exulted as the mother of the Gracchi. Tiberius Gracchus had imbibed the liberal opinions which he was accustomed to hear expressed by his father and his father's distinguished guests. Those old Roman Girondists were at first his abettors, as well as counsellors, in his scheme for medifying privileges which they all soheme for modifying privileges which hely air not a few of them abrank beeff as soon on they become apprehensive that in urging the claims of the commonality to a division of the public domain their young friend was blandf being hurried on too fast to draw any cause after him to advantage. But even if he had wished himself to retrace his steps, "the cause was no longer under his control, since he had made it the public property of his partisans." After he had been struck down by one of his colleagues and killed by another and his memory had been blackened with a monstrous charge having aspired to the tyranny, the people ne theless could not be deterred from the projects which he promulgated, and his oppos dared not repeal the agrarian law, which now went by his name. His brother, Calus Gracobus, continued the great work bequeathed to him by Tiberius until he likewise perishe in the cause of the people. "He sowed," says the historian, "the seeds of war of a hundred years." Sixty years later than the passage of the law which took the name of Tiber himself inherited the popularity of the Grace new agrarian law. All are familiar with the care he took to retain amid his subsequent enormous accumulation of powers the of an avowed champion of the people. At his funeral Antony told the people :-

You all did see that on the Luperca I thrice presented him a kingly cro Which he did thrice refuse.

The eloquent voice of Cicero was not listened o amid the din of flerce contending fact His counsels were at once too moderate and too undecided. His was the fatal reward of all waverers in troublous times. The same inexorable law governs ancient and modern revolutions. The strong and bold, as well as the timid and feeble, must yield to the popular

ressure or fall beneath it.

The history of the last hundred years of the toman Commonwealth is largely the history of contest between patricians and plebelans. which lasted until the great Roman oligarchy was broken down and the herd of paupers as slaves was yoked to the triumphal car of military despotism. In England the long struggle between King and Parliament, which cost Charlow the First his head, was ended by the revolution of 1000. In the French revolu-Girondists had to give way to the Jacobins The recent constitutional reforms conceded by the Emperor Napoleon the Third show that n France the revolutionary conflict has not yet been finally decided. In England the cry or reform is but the signal for a renewal of the old conflict between the privileges of an oligarchy and the rights of the people. In the United States we are ourselves in the midst of a revolution in which reactionists of every stripe, from secessionists and copperheads moderate republicans, must either go with the swelling tide or be overwhelmed by it.

The Central Park Commissions a and th Public Parks.

A bill has passed the State Senate giving the Central Park Commissioners control of all the public parks in the city. This is a very desirable and proper measure and should become a law. The Central Park Commissioners have shown that they thoroughly understand their duties and are competent to dis-charge them efficiently and honestly. Whatever changes may be made in our municipal government by the State Constitutional Conrention, there will be no inclination to interfere with that commission. The parks will become ornaments to the city if placed under their control, and there will be an end to all attempts to divert them from the uses for which they are set apart and to make them the instruments for building up profitable jobs.

The Assembly should put the bill through immediately the Legislature reconvenes.

The Boston Liquor Law.

Roscos, Feb. 18, 1807.

The State constabilisty prosecuted forty-nine liquid